

Senning's operation and the Rastelli procedure. Conversely skin disorders and infectious diseases (including immunisations), both of which must surely be of relatively frequent occurrence in general practice, receive no mention. Warning signs of possible non-accidental injury could with benefit have been included. The mythology of tongue tie is deservedly stressed but there is no mention of teething in a similar context.

Management advice is often impractical. In cases of accidental poisoning the recommendation that "Vomiting can be induced by sticking one's fingers down the back of the child's throat" is not likely to appeal to many general practitioners. Nor is the suggestion that palpation for a tumour in a suspected case of hypertrophic pyloric stenosis be preceded by emptying the stomach using a nasogastric tube.

Though the purpose of this book has considerable merit its overall objective has sadly not been achieved.

IJC

PRACTICAL HUMAN ANATOMY. Laboratory Handbook and Pictorial Guide.

By TR Murphy. Section Three—Head and Neck (Pp 154; figs 120. £3.00). Section Four—Upper Limb (Pp 154; figs 108. £3.00). Section Five—Lower Limb (Pp 154; figs 95. £3.00). London: Lloyd-Luke, 1982.

THESE books present anatomical facts essential for the clinical course. Almost every page has a clear well-labelled drawing with related text giving instructions to the student on the important features to observe on the living body or during dissection. The subject is dealt with on a regional basis as in the practical classes. Some of the illustrations in the books on the limbs are drawings of three-dimensional cross sections which are a commendable feature.

Although students will need to refer to larger texts in their private study, these comprehensive books are highly recommended to medical students in their practical anatomy classes where dissection and observation with minimum reading is so necessary. They are also good value, pocket size, and light in weight.

TJH

THE BATTERED CHILD. By Neill O'Doherty (Pp 57; Illustrations—57 colour, 32 black and white. £9.75). London: Baillière Tindall, 1982.

ONE picture is worth a hundred words. Nowhere is this more true than in teaching diagnostic physical signs. Professor O'Doherty's book which contains 125 photographs, relating to various aspects of child abuse, should go some way toward earlier recognition and management of this distressing and not uncommon psychosocio-medical problem. It will be particularly helpful to those whose clinical experience of the condition is limited.

The work consists of a series of clinical and X-ray photographs illustrating diagnostic physical signs of child abuse, as well as some of conditions which often simulate the true diagnosis. Also included are cleverly-staged pictures of children which are often good enough to portray the anxiety, memories and emotion which surround their unhappy recent experiences. Associated with the colour photographs, most of which are of high quality, is a succinct summary of the procedural steps which should be taken to document adequately the physical signs. How to proceed from this point until the child is discharged from hospital is also dealt with in brief. But it is in the arresting pictures that the value of this publication lies.

This is a well-produced book of less than 60 pages and surely it should be among the standard books in every paediatric unit, community health clinic and family doctor's surgery.

JFTG

RHEUMATIC FEVER. A GUIDE TO ITS RECOGNITION, PREVENTION AND CURE. By Angelo Taranta and Milton Markowitz. (Pp 96, Figs 14. £9.95). Lancaster: MTP Press, 1981.

THE authors give as justification for writing this book the continuing high prevalence of rheumatic fever in the Third World. The book is therefore primarily aimed at young physicians, medical students and "non-physician health workers" of developing countries. It is written in a very readable style with emphasis on the practical aspects of control and prevention as befits the purpose of the book. On the other hand information provided is a reiteration of what can be learnt from standard paediatric textbooks and is therefore unlikely to appeal to clinicians working in the Western World.

IJC